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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 13,949 號拾肆百玖千壹萬壹第 日伍初月壹十年捌十二號光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1902. 肆年禮 號肆月式十年式零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$24 PER MONTH

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Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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CYCLE
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Establishment is always leading in this respect.
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and we also supply fittings of every description.
Bargains can be had in Second-hand Machines.
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Embellishing a Specialty.

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CANADIAN CHEESE,
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12 SHOT REPEATING, CALIBRE 44.
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior
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ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.
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CHRISTMAS CARDS
FOR PRIVATE GREETINGS.
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POLICIES are now issued in both STERLING and MEXICAN DOLLAR currency to meet the requirements of Proposers.
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CHARGES MODERATE.
H. HAYNES,
Manager. [a49]

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A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL. Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms. Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms. Room specially reserved for Captains of the Mercantile Marine.

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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor. Table D'Hotels at separate tables. For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1902. [a2829]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKETT'S GAP, The PEAK, near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56. For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a52]

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Special Rates for Tourists.

Lunch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a51]

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All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

One steamer (a.s. *Hengshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [a2651]

HOTEL INTERNACIONAL.

THE CHEAPEST HOTEL in Macao.

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Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."

Apply to THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [a2651]

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and KYNOCK'S, SPORTING

CARTRIDGES, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,

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all Sizes,

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

SCOTCH
WHISKY.
WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
E BLENDVERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH
WHISKY.

A blend of the finest WHISKIES distilled in SCOTLAND of great age, very fine and mellow. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the BEST BLEND in the FAR EAST. Per Dozen \$16.50.

The following are also recommended, and are unsurpassed in quality:—

A.—THORNE'S BLEND \$12.00

B.—GLENOCHRY, MELLOW BLEND, a fine "Sop's" WHISKY of great age 12.00

C.—ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET 13.50

D.—H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest Old Malt Scotch WHISKIES 16.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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MEMORANDUM.

On the 3rd December, at St John's Cathedral, Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., Carl Ewer, Paul Matthiessen, son of Capt. Matthiessen, King's Hussars, Berlin, to Ella Mary Edith King, daughter of G. J. W. King, Hongkong.

[2256]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VIEUX ROAD, C.I.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 4th December, 1902.

In the first number of the new Magazine of Commerce there appears a very instructive article by Mr. J. H. YOXALL, Liberal M.P. for Nottingham West, on the subject of "The F.O. and the Consular Service." As becomes a contributor to a magazine whose watchword is "The Advancement of Commerce," Mr. YOXALL is very outspoken about the unbusinesslike character of the consular service; "commercially, it is now an elaborate sham." The opening sentences are striking. "A Consul," says the writer, "is supposed to be partly an agent of commerce, but woe for British trade if it depended on our consular system. An Ambassador is, we know, sent 'to lie abroad for the benefit of his country'; the benefits of our Diplomacy have not been conspicuous of late. A British Diplomat, averaged, costs the nation £1,700 a year; a British Consular Agent, £19. Such, it would seem, are the relative values of British diplomacy and British foreign trade in the eyes of the Foreign Office." The difference in the figures is truly remarkable and would be hard to believe, were it not capable of proof. The £19 per man per year is, of course, not all that a British Consular Agent gets, for there is a system of fees to eke out the poor salaries. This system, says Mr. YOXALL, is bad and checks trade; and he instances, in support, a case in which a Consular Agent in South America replied to a Midland firm which had written to him for information: "It would appear from your letter that you have need of an agent to look after your trade

interests in this place, but this Consulate is unable to act in that capacity." No fees would have been payable according to the office scale, and there was consequently no service. The miserable salaries led to a very serious result, that of our Consuls-General 19, of our Consuls 30, and of our Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents about 240, are foreigners. Something like 300 out of the 700 we thus employ abroad are foreigners. The only excuse for this, adds Mr. YOXALL, is that it is "cheap"—£19 a year! But it is not patriotic, naturally. Secrets have been sold on various occasions by these "British" representatives; yet the system goes on.

But not only are these numbers of foreigners employed, who have no right to represent Great Britain, but also the Britons who are appointed are unsuitable, Mr. YOXALL alleges. "Give us business men for British Consuls!" our Chambers of Commerce may cry for the thousandth time, but it is family influence, political ties, relationship to Parliamentary Agents or to clerks in the Foreign Office that determines the choice most often. We do not appoint business men or even train up a special service for consular ports. "Only three of the first nine Consuls on the list passed any examination. One of the best paid consulats is now held by an officer who passed no previous examination and had no previous business experience or 'consular service.' More than lack of business knowledge is sometimes alleged. At Odessa the British Consulate-General was removed from the commercial quarter to a suburb near the cricket and tennis grounds, necessitating British captains entering and clearing from the port taking long cab-rides to get business transacted! Again, there are far too few consular representatives. Britain has 47 resident in Germany, Germany has 85 in Britain. There are far too few British representatives in France, only seven in Belgium—and the one Consular agent has been withdrawn from Morocco, effecting a saving of £100.

The indictment is not a light one, as the points which we have given are sufficient to show. The root of the difficulty, Mr. YOXALL says, appears to be in the antique organisation of the Foreign Office, called by one critic "our worst department." The remedy which he proposes is a combination of business and parliament men to get the consular service put on a business footing. He concludes with the words: "At present, as a commercial agency, how it seems to me very much of an elaborate sham. It is only fair to say that the fault is more in the system than in the individual Consuls, many of whom forward admirable reports on local trade having been connected with the attempt by Rutino upon the life of the King. Mr. Keir Hardie's identity having been established, he was immediately liberated. The British Minister has lodged a complaint on the matter with the Belgian Government. Perhaps Mr. Keir Hardie was wearing the cap with which he formerly diversified the headgear of the House of Commons.

Lord Donoughmore is a young man of whom great things may be expected, says the *Tatler*. Impressed by the success of his godson uncle, Sir Walter Holy-Hutchinson, Lord Siurdale, as he then was, early showed signs of a keen desire to make a career for himself in the Colonial Service, and by way of apprenticeship he secured a post on the staff of Sir Henry Blake, the Governor of Hongkong, which appointment he was holding when his father died, and he was obliged to leave the East. Lord Donoughmore's mother is a Tasmanian, the daughter of the late General Stephens, who, on retiring from the Indian Service, had settled at Hobart.

There is a light side to the prolonged discussion of the Franco-Siamese Convention. A. M. Vandeleit contributes to the *Saigon Opinion* an account of what happened at the first meeting of the French community in Bangkok. M. Vandeleit says he was profoundly surprised to see an official of the French Legation on the upper verandah of the house while the protest meeting was going on downstairs. But he was still more astonished when their doyen, at whose house they were meeting, ended up his speech with the words, "I shall discuss the matter with our *Chargé d'Affaires*: I have an invitation to dine with him this evening." He was amazed to find the conclusion thus forced on the meeting that the *Chargé d'Affaires* was heart and soul with the protest.

The cigar-makers' strike in Hawaii is resumes in a grave aspect, according to advice from New York. The strikers have threatened to renew trouble in case their demands are not conceded. One of their threats is another general sympathy strike, which, in view of the fact that the other crafts have just signified their intentions of going back to work, would be regarded as a particular calamity to the business prospects of the island. The situation is a critical one, and every preparation is being made by the authorities to meet any demonstration of lawlessness with a display of force. The Hawaia police have been issued carbines and ball cartridges and the reserves are kept in readiness to be called out on an instant's warning. Two battalions of Cuban infantry have been brought into the city and stationed at barracks near the palace.

Two incipient fires were reported by the police yesterday, one at Shaukiwan, due to the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and the other in the pawn-shop Hungshun Docks. In neither case was the damage great. The outbreak at Shaukiwan was overcome by the police and that at Hungshun by the employees of the Dock Company.

This afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S. Ocean (lower deck team) under Rugby rules. Kick-off at 4.15 p.m. The Club will play in striped jerseys. The following will play for the Club:—Campbell, full back; Heath, Pierie, Graham, and Barnes, three-quarters; Jordan, and Stephens, halves; Wolfe, Chard, Cooper, Boyd, Knox, Drake, Sanderson, and Clark, forwards.

An alarming accident, resulting in grievous injury to a Chinese apprentice painter of 16, occurred on board the *Indrapura* whilst she was lying outside the Cosmopolitan Docks at noon on Tuesday. The steam steering gear was working, and the unfortunate lad was caught in the links and dragged against a pulley. His right arm was wrenched off and his right leg below the knee completely shattered. He was medically attended to on board and afterwards sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

To-day predicts another baccarat scandal very similar to the notorious Tranby Croft case, coming before the Courts at any early date. The scene of the affair was in Scotland, it is added.

A London telegram to the Sydney *Telegraph* dated the 6th ult. says:—"The *Morning Post* states that owing to Great Britain's objection to any limitation of the sovereign rights of China, Germany has abandoned the demand that China should not accord special economic or political privileges in the Yangtze provinces to any foreign Power."

The report of the Governor of Hawaii shows that the exports for the year ended June 30 last were less in value by over \$3,000,000 than the exports of the previous year. This reduction is largely due to the decrease in the price of sugar, but almost all the exports show a falling off. Reports printed from time to time during the last few months represent the condition of Hawaii as extremely discouraging. The Governor's report apparently shows that these statements were well founded.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company announce that the International Mercantile Marine Company has decided to establish a service of steamers between Boston, U.S.A., and Manchester. The steamers of the Leyland Line, with accommodation for live cattle and cold storage and a dead weight capacity of about 9,000 tons each, will be used. The first steamer "who passed no previous examination and had no previous business experience or 'consular service.'" More than lack of business knowledge is sometimes alleged.

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The German mail of the 29th October was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

At a public auction at Bangkok on the 20th ult. the s.s. *Kelantan*, which lately collided with the s.s. *Phra Chom Klao* was bought in for \$10,000.

H.M. battleship *Glory* arrived from Japan on Tuesday at 4.30 p.m., and the U.S. cruiser *New Orleans* yesterday from Amoy. The Portuguese gunboat *Zaire* left yesterday for Macao.

Two incipient fires were reported by the police yesterday, one at Shaukiwan, due to the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and the other in the pawn-shop Hungshun Docks. In neither case was the damage great. The outbreak at Shaukiwan was overcome by the police and that at Hungshun by the employees of the Dock Company.

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ENQUIRY INTO COLLAPSES OF BUILDINGS.

KOWLOON CITY ROAD.

The official enquiry into the fatal building collapse at 30 and 32, Kowloon City Road on 18th July last was concluded yesterday afternoon before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Police Magistrate, and a common jury. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Government, whilst Mr. H. W. Looker represented the architects, Messrs. Leigh & Orange, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson the contractors, the Loong Cheong firm.

The proceedings at the resumed hearing on Thursday last, which we were compelled to omit, were confined to the taking of expert evidence. Mr. F. T. B. Hewitt, a professional Associate of the Surveyors' Institution, who had been called for the Crown and previously examined, was recalled and questioned by Mr. Looker. He explained his experience and qualifications as a building surveyor, and said his present duties consisted of getting out quantities, for works to be erected for the War Department, in which he was now employed, as well as of measuring up extensive works in progress. For his services in connection with the present enquiry he had applied for renumeration to the Colonial Government.

To a juror witness replied that the walls which collapsed were built differently from those of the majority of Chinese houses, inasmuch as they had more imposing string courses, which made good bonding more difficult.

Mr. A. H. Hewitt, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and assistant manager of the Green Island Cement Company, was called by Mr. Wilkinson. He said he went to Kowloon City Road on the morning following the collapse to form an opinion as to its cause. The mortar and other materials he considered to be good, and at one set aside the theory that the collapse was due to bad mortar. The houses were better constructed than the average Chinese house.

In answer to Mr. Bowley, he said that Green Island cement was supposed to have been used in the two houses which collapsed, but he had no personal knowledge on the subject. He examined the mortar of the collapsed houses by sight and touch, and never analysed it. He had no theory which satisfied him as to the cause of collapse, but he thought the driving rain was an important factor in causing it. If the wall was built of good material and with good workmanship, it would have withstood the rain. For instance, if cement mortar had been used throughout the wall, it would have stood, and a coating of tar would have been an improvement.

Mr. Looker, in addressing the jury, said the first thing they had to do was to come to a clear idea of why they were there. The enquiry was held under the Coroner's Abolition Ordinance, 17 of 1888, and the primary object was to ascertain the cause of the death of the people who were killed in connection with this collapse. If the jury came to the conclusion, after having decided that these people died by reason of the fall of the wall, that the fall of the wall was contributed to by the criminal negligence of anybody, there was no doubt they might add a rider to that effect to their verdict and it would then be the duty of the Magistrate, if they did so, to commit such person to trial. But he submitted that it was not necessary to find anybody guilty or to pass any opinion at all; they were there to find out what was the cause of death. It was quite a misconception to think they were called to find somebody responsible, whereas the impression received by his clients and he thought, by anyone reading the report of the opening speech of the Acting Crown Solicitor, was that the chief object of the enquiry was to find out whether anybody was criminally negligent or not. Criminal negligence having been made, he said, the touch-stone by which to test the action of every one connected with this case, Mr. Looker went on, "quote authorities showing what" criminal negligence" had been laid down to be and what an architect's duties are, dealing also with the question of the materials used and the superintendence of buildings. Proceeding to review the evidence, Mr. Looker said it had been suggested that the overseer Anderson was not a thoroughly capable man. He contended that having already been with Messrs. Leigh and Orange in that capacity for three years he was as good a man as could be got. In considering why this wall fell, the jury had to put away from their minds the collapse of any other wall, or house. This wall was built in accordance with the building laws of the Colony. The evidence went to show, indeed, that it was a good deal better built than the majority of Chinese houses, and there was no subsidence of the foundations. They also had it in evidence that the bricks and mortar and the plaster covering the bricks were good. The point of course was—What caused the collapse? Three theories had been put forward to account for this. Mr. Leigh said it was the effect of the wind and rain. Mr. Tooker said it was the effect of the rain-water coming off the hill-side soaking into the wall and sapping the foundations. Mr. Chatham said it was because the wall was not thick enough. All these gentlemen said that the wind and rain had something to do with it. He did not know that they said so far as to say the rain and wind were the primary cause, but all said it was the rain and wind which combined with other causes to bring it down. With regard to the question of which wall fell first, Mr. Looker argued that the more likely theory was the one put forward by Mr. Leigh—that No. 30 fell first and coming upon No. 32 brought the latter down. Only by that theory could they account for the window jambs of No. 32 being more smashed than those of No. 30. Mr. Haggard's theory that this was caused by the bricks rebounding across the 15 feet lane was less reasonable. Again, the wind was from the W.N.W., so that its whole force must have been blowing on No. 30. This particular house was passed by the P.W.D. as complying with the Building Ordinance, so they must come to the conclusion that it was properly built of good materials, and built strongly enough. Nothing had been said, he thought, to suggest that if it had not been for the wind and rain this collapse would not have happened. These houses were built by Mr. Leigh, who had had 22 years' experience in building China houses; they were built by one of the best contractors in the Colony; they were inspected about 24 times by Mr. Crisp, the Government inspector, whose duty it was to see that houses were built in compliance with the Building Ordinance; and they were passed by the P.W.D., which was constituted to provide that the public safety was ensured. The jury would have to decide which of the theories regarding the cause of the collapse was the most probable. The wind-and-water theory was, he submitted, the most probable.

In fact it was the only one which fitted in with the 75 or so collapses which occurred during these three months. It was apparent that the extraordinary number of collapses this year must have been due to some more or less common cause. Mr. Leigh, Mr. Chatham and Mr. Tooker all said they thought there must have been some common element. What could it have been? It could only have been one of two things; either wind and water or else something like an earthquake. We knew there had been a good many earthquakes in this part of the world late and possibly we might have had one in Hongkong. But the more probable theory was that the collapses were caused by the extraordinary number of consecutive days of wind and rain which softened the bricks and the plaster over the bricks. The result was that a great many walls became very weak and a good many collapsed. Indeed some thing or other required to be done to nearly every house as a result of the typhoon and the rain and they had been told that if there had been a continuance of the severe weather there would have been many more collapses. Against Mr. Tooker's theory that the rain came off the hill-side, penetrated the ground and sapped the foundations of the wall, there was the evidence that the foundations were good. Mr. Chatham did not agree with him and there was no evidence to show that the foundations subsided. That being so, and there being a good deal of evidence in support of Mr. Leigh's theory, he submitted that it was the correct one. Mr. Chatham said the wall was not strong enough. He (Mr. Looker) asked him why and he said it was because the provisions of the Building Ordinance were defective. Well, of course, if that was so it had nothing to do with the architect or anybody else concerned in the building. It was the duty of the Government to see that walls were built of such and such a thickness and in such a manner as to ensure the safety of the public. This wall had been certified as having been built in such a manner and there was no doubt that it was so. He thought the jury would have no difficulty coming to the conclusion that if there had not been this excessive rainy season with a rainfall of 80 inches in three months these 75 collapses would not have happened and this wall would have been standing at the present moment. It was a peculiar thing about this enquiry, Mr. Looker said in conclusion, that no evidence had been called to show what actually was the cause of the collapse.

Mr. Wilkinson, after a preliminary statement with reference to the real object of the enquiry and the authoritativeness of "criminal negligence," said that as the jury were aware he was appearing in this matter on behalf of the contractor. It did not concern him whether there had been any breach of duty by anybody else. The legal duty of the contractor was to erect these houses according to the specifications which had been supplied to him by the architect. When he (Mr. Wilkinson) asked Mr. Leigh "Did the contractor build these houses in accordance with the specifications?" Mr. Leigh answered "Yes." There was the evidence of Anderson, the overseer, who confirmed what Mr. Leigh said and stated that the work was carried out in accordance with the specifications, and further went on to say that the materials used were very good. Then there was the evidence of all the witnesses who were called, all of whom stated that so far as they could say the materials used were very good. Until Mr. Browne was called there was no suggestion of any kind that any portion of the materials used was inferior. But having regard to the evidence of the Messrs. Hedges, one of whom said the mortar was good and the other very good indeed, he submitted that the jury could very well disregard Mr. Browne's statement that it was inferior. Mr. Browne had no practical experience with regard to mortar, but simply as an analyst. They had got to take the evidence of practical men and these said it was good. There being therefore no evidence that the material was not good and there being very good evidence that his client carried out the work in accordance with the specifications, he submitted that it would be absolutely impossible for the jury to come to the conclusion that he had been guilty in any way of any neglect.

Mr. Bowley said that before commenting the few remarks he intended to make, he should like to explain to the jury that his position was different from that of his two learned friends; he was there simply to endeavour to assist the coroner and the jury to elucidate the facts and to come to an unbiased and unprejudiced decision thereon. After quoting Juries on the Office of Coroners, Mr. Bowley said the jury had not to try any person for criminal negligence, but had only to bring in a verdict as to the cause of death, to which they could add any rider or recommendation or suggestion they liked. In a case of that kind every individual upon whom any duty lay was individually liable. He could not say "Somebody else has been negligent, and therefore I am not responsible for any such negligence." In criminal law, the law they were dealing with in the present instance, contributory negligence was not recognised at all. If the jury found that there had been negligence on the part of anybody, it was for the magistrate to commit that person to trial, and so all the jury had to find out was whether a prima facie case had been established against anybody. After summarising the facts of the case, the Crown Solicitor said the wall "all had been built for six months and could not, therefore be a 'green' wall; it was in what might be termed its prime." A wall it had been reduced, set in three or four months in dry weather, and the particular wall in question had had three or four months' dry weather before the main season commenced. There were certain repairs attached to the erection of a tenement house, and the least of those was that the house should be strong enough to withstand average climatic conditions. The owners in the case had engaged competent and experienced architects, and apparently given them a free hand; the architects put the work into the hands of experienced contractors, who in turn had engaged subcontractors. Mr. Looker had made a great deal of the fact that the architects in this case visited the works much more frequently than architects did in England, but Mr. Bowley submitted, the circumstances here were entirely different from what they were in England. There a clerk of works would be employed who would be upon the building the whole of the time, and whose duty it would be to see that the workmanship was good; the architect visited the houses occasionally in order to see that it was being built according to the plans, but the clerk of works was responsible for the workmanship. In the case under review there was no clerk of works, but a Norwegian sailor was engaged as overseer, and he had to look after 118 houses at the same time. That would give the highest official to the lowest tramp, who does not lift up the standard of God becomes an enemy of the people for whom the great American nation desires to do much.

We hear a great deal of talk here about the corruption of the church and vices of the friars. Without commenting on the correctness of that I may say that there is enough American vice here, if unrestrained, to work more destruction to the people than was ever done by them. Our country's greatness, righteousness, and integrity are the outcome of faith in God. In every great crisis of our country's history God has been our strength and guide. A Godless life under any circumstance is inexcusable, but under the circumstances here it is criminal. Let purity and virtue fall from the American flag as silver is falling from the gold standard, and you will have national bankruptcy in an appalling sense.

THE SOMALILAND OPERATIONS.

The main features of the new expedition against the Mullah are now clearly apparent, writes a military correspondent of the Times. In the first place, the Foreign Office evidently intends to retain complete control of the operations—a course to which some military objections have been stated by the present writer in a previous article. Another now presents itself, namely, that, under present conditions, the Indian military authorities are somewhat hampered in their efforts to render assistance, by the question of rank. This may seem trivial, and the fact that the two senior officers employed by the Foreign Office in Somaliland have local rank as colonel and brigadier-general respectively partially removes the difficulty on this score. But there are regiments which the Indian Government would naturally hesitate to place under Colonel Swayne's or Brigadier-General Manning's orders, simply because their commandants are not only greatly senior to those two officers in the Indian Staff Corps, but have also a still more distinguished record of service in important campaigns. As to the control of the expedition when formed, the Foreign Office will doubtless avail itself of the advice and assistance of the War and India Offices, but it will need to make some important departure before it removes the painful impression of inaptitude, obstinacy, and misgoverned economy which the record now available of its previous performances in Somaliland has created.

The jury retired, and returned into Court about half-an-hour later, when the foreman read out the finding as follows:—As the death of the deceased bears the result of criminal negligence? Any rider could be added that the jury wished. His Worship then explained the law on criminal negligence, and asked the jury to consider their verdict.

A juror asked that he and the other two jurors be exempted from serving again for a number of years, and his Worship, who thanked them for their services, promised to forward the application.

LEPROSY AND ITS CURE.

THE CANTON EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Robert McWade, the U.S. Consul at Canton, who left the East some time ago for America, has been giving some particulars to the Press in Victoria, B.C., with reference to the experiments conducted at Canton in connection with the cure of leprosy. These experiments were made by Dr. Razlag, of Vienna, for some time attached to the U.S. Army Medical Corps in the Philippines, and are said to have proved the curability of leprosy, hitherto regarded as incurable.

"Dr. Razlag," says Mr. McWade, "who has been conducting experiments in the Philippines and Canton, more recently, has succeeded in discovering a cure for leprosy. This is authentic, fact I have with me, consigned to Washington, full particulars describing the discovery and the results. Fourteen cases were treated with success by Dr. Razlag at Canton. The Viceroy, who is my personal friend, had some new houses, a hospital as it were, specially built for Dr. Razlag and the people upon whom the doctor operated were there segregated from their fellows and no communication allowed with them. Dr. Razlag was given no help and defrayed all expenses of food, medicines and clothes from his own pocket; for none of the cases of the lepers ever offer any assistance after the disease breaks out, the Chinese leper being an outcast. His people, relatives and friends cast him out, and Dr. Razlag in order to continue his experiments was able to get a number of typical cases where the disease had been well advanced and with fourteen patients under treatment he developed his discovery, which makes another mark in the wonders of this century."

Mr. McWade says he is carrying to Washington a report covering all details of the subject. The method of treatment was covered by Dr. Razlag in the report. It lies chiefly in massage and frequent baths in fresh and salt water and medicated baths with internal medicines. Dr. Razlag, who was formerly a prominent physician of Vienna, went to the Philippines as an officer of the United States Medical Corps so that he might be enabled to continue his experiments on which he has been working for years in the treatment of leprosy, and he resigned from the United States corps in order to complete his work at Canton.

GODLESS AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DR. PENTECOST'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

Speaking on "Christianity and Americanism" at Manila last week, Dr. Pentecost made some scathing comments on the moral state of the Philippines. He said—

What is happening in Manila and the Philippine Islands to-day? We see here a community where there are ten thousand Americans, and four little churches; churches erected, organised and almost entirely supported by the churches at home, and the aggregate congregation in these four little churches will scarcely number 350 people! We have here government which is said to represent the highest ideals of civil life and civil service yet if we were to see a prominent official of that government who had been established against anybody I am not responsible for any such negligence." In criminal law, the law they were dealing with in the present instance, contributory negligence was not recognised at all. If the jury found that there had been negligence on the part of anybody, it was for the magistrate to commit that person to trial, and so all the jury had to find out was whether a prima facie case had been established against anybody. After summarising the facts of the case, the Crown Solicitor said the wall "all had been built for six months and could not, therefore be a 'green' wall; it was in what might be termed its prime." A wall it had been reduced, set in three or four months in dry weather, and the particular wall in question had had three or four months' dry weather before the main season commenced. There were certain repairs attached to the erection of a tenement house, and the least of those was that the house should be strong enough to withstand average climatic conditions. The owners in the case had engaged competent and experienced architects, and apparently given them a free hand; the architects put the work into the hands of experienced contractors, who in turn had engaged subcontractors. Mr. Looker had made a great deal of the fact that the architects in this case visited the works much more frequently than architects did in England, but Mr. Bowley submitted, the circumstances here were entirely different from what they were in England. There a clerk of works would be employed who would be upon the building the whole of the time, and whose duty it would be to see that the workmanship was good; the architect visited the houses occasionally in order to see that it was being built according to the plans, but the clerk of works was responsible for the workmanship. In the case under review there was no clerk of works, but a Norwegian sailor was engaged as overseer, and he had to look after 118 houses at the same time. That would give the highest official to the lowest tramp, who does not lift up the standard of God becomes an enemy of the people for whom the great American nation desires to do much.

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

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VICTORIA LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS.

31, WYNDHAM STREET.

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VISITING CARDS

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convened in 1893—to the detriment and humiliation of the King of Cambodia and of the Emperor of Annam, who, owing to our solemn engagements of 1867 and 1884, were looking for a compensation for the restitution of their provinces conquered by their hereditary Bangkok enemy. This convention, which nothing either in general politics or in those of Indo-China obliged us to conclude, and as to which, abandoning the traditions of all our predecessors, you neglected to consult competent men here or in Bangkok, Phnom-penh, Saigon, Hue, and Hanoi—this convention constitutes an immediate menace for the trade, colonisation, and finances of Indo-China. It paralyses our action in Laos, it deprives Cambodia and Cochinchina of all hope of trading freely and safely with Upper Laos. It will involve, undoubtedly, almost immediately, the gravest complications in our Laos and Cambodian markets, and, far from rendering our relations with Siam any more stable, it will create for us daily at Bangkok and on the Mekong sources of conflict with Siam rendering a shock inevitable."

This letter from one of the most influential members of the Colonial group gives an admirably accurate account of their state of mind and of the arguments to which M. Delacour will have to reply, says the Times correspondent.

KRUGER ON CHAMBERLAIN.

In his just published "Memoirs ex-President Kruger" writes as follows concerning Mr. Chamberlain's South African policy:—

We have seen how the attempt upon the independence of the Republic failed. But now Mr. Chamberlain was to set to work to try whether he could not be more successful. With his assistance the Jameson Raid was to be replaced by a gigantic British Raid.

His first step was to invite me to come to England to confer on Transvaal matters, while he began by declaring that he was not prepared to discuss Article 4 of the London Convention—the only article which still in any way restricted the foreign relations of the South African Republic. One would really think to judge from this invitation of Mr. Chamberlain's that it was the Republic and not England that had to make amends. At the same time, Chamberlain sent off another despatch, in which he proposed that a sort of Home Rule should be granted to Johannesburg, and he published this despatch in the London Press before I received it. When one reflects that it was the very question of home Rule for Ireland that caused Mr. Chamberlain to withdraw from Gladstone's party and from Radical to turn jingo, one must stand astonished at his impudence in making this suggestion to me.

The Government, however, at first received only a short excerpt from the despatch, embracing the principal points, whereas the whole text had already been published in the London paper, and to this it sent the reply, in brief, that it was undesirable and disadvantageous to give previous publicity to views which the British Government thought fit to adopt towards the Republic, adding that the Government could not permit any interference in the internal affairs of the State. This reply on the part of the Government was likewise at once communicated to the Press, and shortly after its receipt, Mr. Chamberlain despatched a telegram in which he said that, if his proposal was not acceptable to the parties concerned, he would not insist upon it upon his return.

A little later, I telegraphed the conditions upon which I would be willing to come to England. My chief point was the substitution of a treaty of peace, commerce, and unity for the London Convention. Into this Mr. Chamberlain refused to enter. He continued to speak of admitted grievances which must be removed, as that was a matter of the highest importance to England in South Africa, stating, furthermore, that even if the London Convention was replaced by another, Article 4 of that Convention must, in any case, be included in the new agreement. As we have said, this was the only provision in the Convention which the independence of the Republic was in any way restricted. That being so, what would have been the sense of my undertaking a tedious journey to England if what the use of substituting a new convention if this Article was to be included?

Mr. Chamberlain, seeing that he could not induce me to visit England without giving some guarantee that my journey would not be with purpose, withdrew his invitation. Meanwhile it had become evident to the Government that it must prepare for possible events, and consequently a commissariat was made in the purchase of ammunition, rifles, and guns. This

was the more necessary, inasmuch as, at the time of the Jameson Raid, the Republic was practically defenceless. The burghers had none but Martini-Henry rifles, and many did not possess a rifle at all. There was not sufficient ammunition to wage war for a fortnight.

Still greater supplies of ammunition, rifles, and guns were ordered after the investigation of the so-called South African Parliamentary Committee had taken place in London, because certain matters then came to light which showed that Mr. Chamberlain was not so innocent of the Raid as he represented. One or two telegrams have

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Accounts in connection with the above must be presented to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

J. H. M. SMITH,
Hon. Treasurer,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [3251]

WANTED.

S HROFF WANTED, with Good Security.
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MANAGER,
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1902. [3252]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that no Orders for Goods, &c., for use in any branch of the Regimental Institutes, will be valid unless signed by the President, Regimental Institutes, or some other Officer of the Regiment acting for him.

By Order of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. WILLY, C.M., commanding 1st Sherwood Foresters, T. H. M. GREEN, Capt., P.R.I. 1st Sherwood Foresters, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [3254]

NOTICE.

T HE Officers of the Sherwood Foresters will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEPTS contracted by their Comprador, SUM KEE.

They also hereby notify that no Orders for Goods of any kind purporting to be for Mess use are valid unless signed by the Mess President, or some other Officer of the Regiment acting for him.

T. H. M. GREEN, Capt., P.M.C. 1st Sherwood Foresters, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [3255]

HONGKONG REGATTA, 1902, 10TH AND 11TH DECEMBER.

T HE Committees of the Victoria Recreation Club and Hongkong Boat Club request the pleasure of the Company of the Ladies of Hongkong on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 10th and 11th DECEMBER, at 1 p.m., on board the sailing ship "Daylight," which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee as a flagship by Captain Read.

The Ladies' Prize will be presented by Miss Goodman immediately after the race on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3.30 p.m.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Dixon, the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, the "Fame" will leave Blake Pier on each day at 12.30 p.m., and 1.15 p.m., to convey visitors on board the flagship, leaving the flagship 10 minutes after the last race on each day.

Admission to the flagship (Gentlemen) \$1 each day. Tickets for admission may be obtained from the Steward, V.R.C., or Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Boat Club.

By kind permission of Colonel Iremonger and the Officers, the Band of the 3rd Burma Infantry will perform each day.

FRANK W. WHITE,
Hon. Sec., V.R.C.;
C. H. GALE,
Hon. Sec., H.K.B.C.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1902. [3256]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN ASSISTANT experienced in Shipping and General Office Work. State Salary. Apply by letter to—

No. 101,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3215]

WANTED.

A JUNIOR PORTUGUESE CLERK for General Office Work. Must possess intelligence and good handwriting. Apply by letter to—

C. B. A.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3216]

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN to share a Furnished Bungalow at Magazine Gap. Apply—

E. B. S.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3217]

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase for Cash a SMALL SCHOONER, about 40 to 50 tons. Apply—

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3218]

WANTED AT ONCE.

A USTRASIAN NURSE to accompany Lady to Manila. One Child aged 15 months. Apply—

M.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3219]

SITUATION WANTED.

A N ENGLISHMAN, 30 years of age, five years' experience in the Export and Import trade of South China, seeks reengagement to end of the year.

Address—

Z.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3102]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FURNISHED HOUSE till about the end of April next. Apply—

E. F. G.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3177]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

D ENTISTE Y
Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
33, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1902. [3283]

INTERESTMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. W. EBBULE
Representative, Mr. ARTHUR SEYMOUR.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.

W JANET WALDORF CO. W

Triumph follows Triumph.

TWELFTH NIGHT

A was received last evening by a crowded and enthusiastic audience, with the highest possible demonstration of approval. Laughter and applause continually prevailed.

L MISS JANET WALDORF L created profound admiration for her artistic and charming rendition of VIOLA.

Mr. NORVAL MCGREGOR as Malvolio again achieved a legitimate success.

ONLY ONE MORE NIGHT of this gorgeous production of Shakespeare's greatest comedy.

O A Brilliant Spectacle!

Elaborate Costumes. Beautiful Scenery.

Direction of A. DOW-CURRIER.

R SATURDAY EVENING.

"CAMILLE."

Plan of Reserved Seats on view at ROBINSON'S.

F Tariff ... \$3, 2, and 1.

Doors open at 8.30. Performance at 9.

SPECIAL TRAM & FERRY SERVICES. HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held in the CITY HALL, Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 11 o'clock A.M., on MONDAY, the 8th DECEMBER, 1902, for the purpose of discussing and, if thought fit, of approving the Directors' proposals for construction of a New Dock as contained in the Circular to Shareholders dated the 22nd September, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. inclusive on the 8th December.

By Order of the Board,

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1902. [3154]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

T HE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S TOWN DEPOT, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 8th day of DECEMBER, 1902, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th November to the 8th December, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

S. A. SETH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [3088]

NOTICE.

O CCUPIERS of DOMESTIC BUILDINGS are hereby requested to co-operate with the Board in its efforts to combat PLAGUE by thoroughly Cleansing their Dwellings and Servants' Quarters between the 15th November and 15th December next.

After the 15th December, the Board proposes to strictly enforce the provisions of the Bye-laws governing "Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation," and the Board will, if on inspection it be found necessary, direct its officers to cleanse and disinfect premises under the provisions of the Bye-laws for the prevention or mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, or Contagious Disease."

By Order of the Board,

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1902. [3295]

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase for Cash a SMALL SCHOONER, about 40 to 50 tons. Apply—

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3218]

WANTED AT ONCE.

A USTRASIAN NURSE to accompany Lady to Manila. One Child aged 15 months. Apply—

M.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3219]

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A N ENGLISHMAN, 30 years of age, five years' experience in the Export and Import trade of South China, seeks reengagement to end of the year.

Address—

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Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3102]

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A FURNISHED HOUSE till about the end of April next. Apply—

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Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3177]

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33, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1902. [3283]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

T HE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 5th DECEMBER, 1902, at 2 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, 29, Des Vœux Road, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE JAPANESE CURIOS, Comprising—

SATSUMA and CLOISONNE VASES, LACQUERED INLAID IVORY PANELS and SCREENS, KANGA PORCELAIN WARE, JAPANESE PICTURES and OIL PAINTINGS, LACQUERED PHOTO ALBUMS, JAPANESE CABINETS, TEA SETS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [3243]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

T HE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY, the 6th DECEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 29, Des Vœux Road, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, Comprising—

DIAMOND RINGS and BROOCHES, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, BRACELETS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, LOOSE PEARLS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [3242]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

T HE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY, the 6th DECEMBER, 1902, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, A FINE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS AND EMBROIDERIES, Comprising—

CLOISONNE, SATSUMA, NAGOYA, OMURA VASES, IVORY and WOOD CARVINGS, OLD and NEW BRONZES, IVORY INLAID PANELS, EMBROIDERED TABLE BED and PILLOW COVERS, &c., &c., &c.

Also—

An Exceptionally Fine Lot of EMBROIDERED SCREENS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

View from Friday, the 5th December.

Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. [3194]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

T HE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on MONDAY, the 8th DECEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, CAUSEWAY BAY, ONE AUSTRALIAN HORSE, ONE SET OF HARNESS, ONE AMERICAN FOURWHEELED BUGGY, ONE HOODED BUGGY, ONE TRAPPING SULKY, and ONE SADDLE.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [3244]

HOUNG CHEONG & CO., TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery.

Address—No. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (South side)

Hongkong, 6th September, 1902. [2239]

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Film and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.

Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo

PHOTOGRAPHY

M. MUMAYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bronides and Crayon Engravings and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos
Views of China and Manila. Work
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PRINTING

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Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants. Sole Agents for
Hartmann Rishien's Genuine Com-
position Red Hand Brand.BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants. Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Vœux Road.MORE & SEIMUND,
43 and 45, Des Vœux Road. Shipchandlers,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners Composition ("Grey-
hound Brand") and Blundells
Spears & Co.'s Composition.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates.

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

A SUBSCRIPTION BALL in aid of the
funds required for the new full-sized
"Croquet Lawns" will be held at the CITY
BALL, on TUESDAY, 24th DECEMBER,
from 9.30 P.M. to 12.30 A.M.
Transferable Tickets, price \$5 each, to be
paid for at the time of application, can be
obtained by any person by applying to the
undersigned or to any Member of the Com-
mittee of the Ladies' Recreation Club.There will be a Late Tram to the Peak and a
Late Launch to Kowloon.

F. A. SAUNDERS,

Hon. Secy. East Committee.
Address: "Kellie Crest," or Care of
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1902.

[2982]

JUST PUBLISHED—2ND (REVISED),
EDITION.THE FRENCH IN TONKIN
AND SOUTH CHINA. By
ALFRED CUNNINGHAM. Sixty Illustra-
tions and One Map. Price \$3.

ON SALE AT LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

PRESS NOTICES.

This volume places before the English
reader the best description of the Southern
French colonies in the Far East that has yet
appeared.—"SHANGHAI MERCURY."Many of us in the Far East have read
books on Tonkin, ancient and modern, but a
knowledge of things as they are there to-day
of what has been accomplished under M.
Douce's administration is far from common.The author has written what he set
out to do, a very readable and accurate sketch
of the colony as it is at present. Altogether,
this is a book to read.—"BANGKOK TIMES."THE BOOK WILL BE FOUND TO BE A COMPLETE
GUIDE TO THE HANOI EXPOSITION.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

WE, the BAN AN STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED, of Victoria
Hongkong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that
in consequence of change of owners, we have
applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47
of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect
of the ship "ESMEHALDA," of Hongkong,
Official Number 36,839, of Gross Tonnage 1,495
tons, Register Tonnage 915 tons, heretofore
owned by The China and Manila Steamship
Company, Limited, for permission to change
her name to "AN PHU," and to have her
registered in the new name at the Port of
Hongkong as owned by the Ban An Steamship
Company, Limited.Any objection to the proposed change of name
must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at
Hongkong within 7 days from the appearance
of this advertisement.Dated at Victoria, Hongkong, the 20th day
of November, 1902.

[3111]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
OFFICES of the undersigned have been
REMOVED to the Newly Built Premises at
the Corner of POTTINGER STREET and
DES VŒUX ROAD.

NORONHA & CO.

Ho-chong, 29th November, 1902.

[3206]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

Agents for the Phenix Fire Office,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1897.

[28]

INSURANCES

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURGThe Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHOTOGRAPHY

M. MUMAYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bronides and Crayon Engravings and
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NORONHA & CO.

Ho-chong, 29th November, 1902.

[3206]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

Agents for the Phenix Fire Office,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1897.

[28]

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD ON
EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Sir Horace Rumbold, late His Majesty's Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, contributes to the November number of the *National Review* a striking article under the title "An English Tribute to the Emperor Francis Joseph," to which we alluded in passing yesterday. Open- ing with a general review of the European situation and the chief forces at work in Continental politics, Sir Horace Rumbold writes thus of the German Emperor:

"Take, for instance, the personal bearing towards us of the brilliant but astute ruler who, thanks to a variety of causes—for some of which it must be admitted, we are ourselves answerable—has become so important a factor in the calculations that govern our policy, and who would, it is credibly maintained, have insight us into further entanglements to which I, for one, sincerely trust the country will never be a consenting party. There is no denying that the position taken up by the Emperor William in Germany—which is simply a passing phase, and only an indication of the long-existing and deeply-rooted antipathy entertained for us by the great mass of Germans—appears unexpected, and more particularly so, as exemplified in the recent episode of the proposed visit to Berlin of the misguided Beer leaders. In this instance it seems absolutely nugatory to throw any doubt on His Majesty's wish to act on the square as a true friend and a well-meaning ally, loyally trying to stem the anti-British tide. Yet, in the belief of some of the shrewdest observers amongst us, he is thereby purposefully administering an irritant to the recalcitrant body which tenaciously opposes his darling naval-megalo- mania, by bringing home to them that they have only themselves to thank for what they choose to consider unworthy truckling to the hated English. In any case, the attitude of the Sovereign certainly in no way reflects that of the nation, which remains cut of distinct hostility to us, though somewhat tempered of late in expression by a sense of our enhanced military importance, and the revelation of the hitherto unexpected Imperial reserve forces at our disposal. The Germans, it remains my firm belief, continue to be potentially our most unrelenting and dangerous foes."

Sir Horace ends with reference to the "formidable peril" of Pan-Germanism. He agrees with Dr. E. Kramarz that the only effective barrier to the movement is "a strong revitalised Austro-Hungarian Monarchy." He observes that the designs of the Pan-German party point logically to the reduction of the Dual Monarchy to a state of political and economic vassalage, and says, in conclusion, that the maintenance of Austria-Hungary as she is, or—it is sad to have to add—is she ought to be, is a matter of supreme importance to us, no less than to others.

The article in the *National Review* is the subject of adverse comment in the *National-Zeitung* of the 30th October, which says:

"Sir Horace Rumbold, who expressly avows the opinion that the Germans are potentially the most unrelenting and dangerous foes of England—it was no doubt, in this spirit that he used his influence in Vienna—to return to the vulgar caricatures directed against the then Queen of England which during the South African war appeared on many occasions on the Continent. He relates that he was one day, by command of the Emperor Francis Joseph, officially requested to make it possible (for the Public Prosecutor) to take legal proceedings in Vienna in the prescribed manner against these vulgarities, and that after he had received authority for this step from London the prosecution actually took place. The author, with a side glance at Germany, the significance of which is made sufficiently clear by preceding statements, invites his readers to compare the action taken by Austria with that of Germany. Quite apart from the question whether in a case of that kind the foreign representative or the Government of the country to which he is accredited has to take the first step, it may again be noted that, according to the German penal code, legal proceedings against insults to foreign Sovereigns are only possible when the foreign state in question guarantees to Germany reciprocity of treatment. We question whether this is the case in England. The English Government has certainly never proposed to the German or, in former times, to the Prussian Ambassador in London that proceedings should be taken on account of English insults directed against the German Emperor or his family. The reference to the days when Prussia sent an envoy to the English Court proves that it would be necessary to go very far back to find any expressions in the English comic Press in the slightest degree comparable to the violent language constantly employed throughout Germany during the past three years. To the frantic indecency of the German *Witzblätter* there is, happily, no parallel in England."

The National-Zeitung is, no doubt, technically accurate in its description of the legal position of the German Government, writes the *Times* Berlin correspondent, but the parallel drawn between the misdemeanours of the English and German comic Press cannot be upheld. The reference to the days when Prussia sent an envoy to the English Court proves that it would be necessary to go very far back to find any expressions in the English comic Press in the slightest degree comparable to the violent language constantly employed throughout Germany during the past three years. To the frantic indecency of the German *Witzblätter* there is, happily, no parallel in England."

The fact is that from the first the sympathies of the revered Emperor and of his Government were well understood to be with us; and to any one at all acquainted with social conditions in the Kaiserstadt there is no need to explain that Anglophobia could not flourish in such an atmosphere. The Emperor himself took the earliest opportunity of making his sentiments on this point perfectly clear. Coming up to me in the official *cercle* preceding a great ball given at Court in January, 1900—I had not had the honour of seeing him for some time—His Majesty at once addressed me, where I stood between the Russian and French Ambassadors, with the words—"

"Dans cette guerre je suis tout à fait du côté de l'Angleterre." Throughout his sadly-decrepit reign the Emperor—who is practically en dernier resort his own Minister for Foreign Affairs—has been the firmest upholder of a thoroughly cordial understanding with us, and has sedulously cultivated relations which, for more than a quarter of a century, have been untroubled by any but the passing cloud of the notorious "hands off, Austria" incident—that glaring indiscretion of a great statesman the most strangely uninformed in the domain of foreign affairs, who ever administered the government of this country. Not only did the Emperor prove himself a sympathising friend in one hour of trouble, but there is the best reason to believe that counsels of wisdom came from him, and from that other staunch supporter of ours, the late King of Saxony, not a little

helped to check the volatilities existing elsewhere to embarrass us by some show of mediation, traces of which are said to be discernible in a significant telegram addressed to the King of Württemberg.

It may not be generally known that the Emperor professed a special *culte*—to use the expressive French term—for our late Queen, whom he looked upon as the wisest and most benevolent of his crowned contemporaries. His attention happened to be called, during the worst period

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked *a*, nearest Hongkong *b*, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon *c*, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf *d*, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

SECTIONS.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	PARAWAHTA	Brit. str.		F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th inst. at Noon.
LONDON	PELUS	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th January.
AMSTERDAM & LONDON	ANTENOR	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
AMSTERDAM & LONDON	ULYSSES	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	TANTALUS	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	ALCINOUS	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th January.
MARSELLES, HAVRE, CHAGEN, & BALTIMORE PORTS	TYDEUS	Brit. str.			Quick despatch.	
MARSELLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PRINCESSE MARIE	Dan. str.		E. Berentzen	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst. at Noon.
MARSELLES, LONDON & ANTWERP v. SPORE, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.		E. Spicer, E.N.E.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at Daylight.
MARSELLES, v. VIA PORTS OF CALL	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.		J. MacKenzie	MELCHERS' MARITIMES	On 15th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSELLES, HAVRE, LONDON & ANTWERP	INDUS	Span. str.		Duchateau	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
MARSELLES, HAVRE, LONDON & ANTWERP	TEENAI	Brit. str.			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst. at Daylight.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. MacKenzie	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst. at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KIAUTSCHOU	Ger. str.			MELCHERS' CO.	On 13th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUEVIA	Ger. str.			HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th January.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	NUERNBERG	Ger. str.			HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 17th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.			HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th January.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WURZBURG	Ger. str.			HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th February.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	C. FERD. LAEISZ	Ger. str.			HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th February.
GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP	BRUNNHOER	Brit. str.			GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 24th February.
GENOA & HAMBURG	STRASBURG	Ger. str.			HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On or about 10th inst.
NAPILES, LEGHORN & LIVERPOOL	HYSON	Aus. str.			SUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst.
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	VINDOBONA	Brit. str.			SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 22nd inst.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUZU CANAL	OBONO	Brit. str.			DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst. P.M.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS	ADRIET	Brit. str.			HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 10th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.			CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 30th inst.
VANCOUVER, &c., VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YAMA	NINGCHOW	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.			CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 27th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	GENOGLIE	Brit. str.			DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 31st inst.
PORLAND, OREGON	KINSHAW MARU	Jap. str.			NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	INDRAMIMA	Brit. str.			PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 30th inst. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPERIE	Brit. str.			To-morrow.	
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	Jan. str.			GRIB. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 11th inst. at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINGTU	Brit. str.			NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st January, at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	Brit. str.			HAVRE AND HAMBURG	To-day.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	Brit. str.			NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YAWATA MARU	Brit. str.			NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WHAMPOA	Brit. str.			NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at Noon.
VALETTA	TIENTHIN	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst.
KOREA	PAKHOL	Brit. str.			PUERTO RICO & CO.	On or about 6th inst.
NINGPO	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	APING MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	2 m.		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	2 m.		DOUGLAS LAPSAIK & CO.	On 15th inst.
MANILA	MANILA DIRECT	Brit. str.	2 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
MANILA DIRECT	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Brit. str.	2 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	TIENTHIN	Brit. str.	2 m.		MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 8th inst. at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		SHEWAT. TOME & CO.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	CAFRI	Ital. str.	2 m.		SHEWAT. TOME & CO.	On 17th inst., at Noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2. GLORY, British battleship, 12,050, A. W. Carter, Japan 27th November.

Dec. 2. TYRE, Norwegian str., 1,417, D. L. Danielsen, Mooy 30th Nov., Oslo—NORWEGIAN CONSUL.

Dec. 3. BINH THUAN, French str., 954, R. Luuine, Saigon 27th Nov., General—BRADLEY & CO.

Dec. 3. DEANMORE, Norwegian str., 1,496, Carl Borg, Mooy 27th Nov., Coal—CORDER.

Dec. 3. DEUTSCHER, German str., 1,001, F. Fischer, Chooey 29th Nov., General—STRASSBURG & CO.

Dec. 3. HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, Foochow 30th Nov., Amoy 1st Dec., Swatow 2nd Dec., General—DOUGLAS LAPSAIK & CO.

Dec. 3. HANOI, French steamer, 742, Merle, Haiphong 2nd Dec., General—A. R. MAITY.

Dec. 3. HONG BEE, British steamer, 2,160, H. Petrie, Singapore 26th Nov., General—CAINSE.

Dec. 3. KAGOSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,731, K. Kori, Mooy 28th November, General—NIPP. IN YUSEN KAISHA.

Dec. 3. NEW ORLEANS, U.S. cruiser, 4,001, Speer, Amoy 2nd December.

Dec. 3. PRONTO, German str., 632, Grindt, Newchow 27th Nov., Boats—CHINESE.

Dec. 3. RAJAURU, German str., 1,187, Wendig, Brugge 22nd Nov., and Hainan 2nd Dec., Fish, Rice and Wood—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Dec. 3. SHANTUNG, British str., 1,815, Quail, Java 23rd Nov., sugar—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Dec. 3. SISHAN, British str., 845, A. Jones, Suijan 28th Nov., Meal—BRADLEY & CO.

Dec. 3. SULLBERG, German str., 782, Meyer, Newchow 23rd Nov., Boats—STEINSSEN & CO.

Dec. 3. TIENTHIN, British str., 2,555, W. W. Cooke, H.H.E., Mooy 28th Nov., General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

Dec. 3. TIENTHIN, British str., from Canton.

Dec. 3. WINGANG, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

3rd December.

Amur, Russian str., for Canton.

Chien, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Erang, British str., for Shanghai.

Hermann Mennell, German str., for Canton.

Koufchung, French str., for Saigon.

Kohsichang, German str., for Swatow.

Rodi, British str., for Manila.

Tiendin, British str., for Ningpo.

Tyr, Norwegian str., for Canton.

Wingang, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

3rd December.

Amur, Russian str., for Canton.

Aping, Japanese str., for Coast Ports.

Aspernade, German str., for Hoibow.

Arbel, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.

Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Erang, British str., for Shanghai.

Ernest Menzell, German str., for Canton.

Kohsichang, German str., for Bangkok.

My Yune, British str., for Yokohama.

Pelvis, British str., for Shanghai.

Pronto, Norwegian str., for Canton.

Sullberg, German str., for Canton.

Tartar, British str., for Vancouver.

Wingang, British str., for Swatow.

Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

2nd December.

Aberdeen Docks—Victoria.

K-WLOND.—H.I.G.M.S. Tyger, Bygo, Tacoma, Perla, Phinlun, Maiduru Maru, Cosmopolitan Dock—Inglis.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Sishan, from Saigon 28th Nov., had moderate to fresh monsoon wind.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

DESTINATIONS.

SAILING DATES.

KAGOSHIMA MARU 5th Dec.

COLONBO 6th Dec.

MARSELLLES, LONDON 7th Dec.

ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE 8th Dec.

PENANG, COLOMBO 9th Dec.

PORT SAID 10th Dec.

SATURDAY, 13th Dec.

TIEN TSIN 14th Dec.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Korea, with the American Mail of the 8th ult., left Shanghai on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.
The *Valetta*, with the English Mail of the 7th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, the 30th ult., at noon, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 9th inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 6th October.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	DATE			
Canton	Thursday, 4th, 7.30 A.M.			
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.			
Karatsu, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland (Or.)	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.			
Macao	Thursday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.			
Koto and Yokohama	Thursday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.			
Namtsuo	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.			
Nagao	Thursday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.			
Kuninchuk and Samshui	Thursday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.			
Singapore and Penang	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.			
Canton	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.			
Bangkok	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.			
Taipeh	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.			
Tientsin	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.			
Tampang	Friday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.			
Marburg	Friday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.			
Poucas	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.			
Haten	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.			
Tainan	Friday, 5th, 6.00 P.M.			
Hoow	Friday, 5th, 6.00 P.M.			
Kogoshima Maru	Friday, 5th, 6.00 P.M.			
Loangoing	Friday, 5th, 6.00 P.M.			
Changsha	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.			
Glenogle	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.			
Hankow	Thursday, 4th, 7.30 A.M.			
Laisang	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.			
Lisza	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.			
Indrapura	Thursday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.			
Heungshau	Thursday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.			
Chingtu	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.			
Taipeh	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.			
Tientsin	Thursday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.			
Tampang	Thursday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.			
Marburg	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.			
Poucas	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.			
Haten	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.			
Tainan	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.			
Hoow	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.			
Kogoshima Maru	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.			
Loangoing	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.			
Changsha	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.			
Glenogle	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.			
Hongkong & Shai	10/25			
Bank	16/24, buyers 17/26, 26/26			
Natl. Bank of China	29			
A. Stares	28			
B. Shares	21			
Foun. Shares	21			
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	21			
Campbell, Mclure & Co.	10			
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	15			
China Light and Power Co.	20			
China Prov. L. & M.	10			
China Sugar	100			
Cigar Companies	500			
Albania, Ltd.	500			
Philippine Tobacco	150			
Trans. Co., Ltd.	150			
Cotton Mills	Fls. 100			
Evo	Fls. 75			
International	Fls. 100			
Lau Kung Chow	Fls. 100			
Soycead	Fls. 100			
Hongkong	100			
Dairy Farm	88			
Envirov. & Co., Ltd.	25			
Green Island Compt.	20			
H. & C. Factory	20			
Hongkong & C. Gas	20			
Tramways	10			
Hongkong Electric	100			
H. L. Tranways	100			
Steam Water-tube Co., Ltd.	100			
Hongkong Hotel	100			
H. & W. Wharf & G.	100			
Hongkong Kep. & W.	100			
Insurance	100			
Cantons	100			
China Fire	100			
China Trade	100			
Hongkong Fire	100			
North China	100			
Strade	100			
Union	100			
Yangtze	100			
Land and Building	100			
Hongkong Land Inv.	100			
Humphreys Estate	100			
Kowloon Land & B.	100			
West Point Building	100			
Matum Sugar	100			
Matum Invest. Co. Ltd.	100			
Mining	100			
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250			
Leeds	1000, sellers			
Punjab	100			
Do. Preference	100			
Rams	100			
New Amyo Dock	100			
Oronte Hotel, Manila	100			
Powell, Ltd.	100			
Kohler-Piano Co., Ltd.	100			
Steamship Cos.	100			
China and Manilla	100			
Douglas Steamship	100			
H. Canton and M.	100			
Indo-China, S. N.	100			
Ship Transpor. & Trading Co.	100			
Star Ferry	100			
Februa Planting Co.	100			
United Asbestos	100			
Do.	100			
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	100			
Watkins, Ltd.	100			
Watson & Co., A. S.	100			
VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.				
THE WEATHER.				
CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 2nd DECEMBER, P.M.				
STATION.	Hum.	Clouds.	Wind.	W.
Humidometer	red. to sea level	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet
Barometer	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet
Humidity	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet
Wind	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet
Temperature	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet
Pressure	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet
Humidity	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet
Wind	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet	1000 feet
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